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10/086, 913

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 15:41:21 ON 13 OCT 2005)

FILE 'MEDLINE, EMBASE, BIOSIS, BIOTECHDS, SCISEARCH, HCAPLUS, NTIS, LIFESCI' ENTERED AT 15:41:49 ON 13 OCT 2005

L1 9007 S MYCOPLASMA (A) INFECTION
L2 9611976 S INHIBIT? OR PREVENT?
L3 1416 S L1 AND L2
L4 906991 S ANTIBIOTIC?
L5 177 S L3 AND L4
L6 138 DUP REM L5 (39 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L7 2807580 S CANCER OR (CELL (A) PROLIFERAT?) AND L1
L8 139 S (CANCER OR (CELL (A) PROLIFERAT?)) AND L1
L9 18 S L4 AND L8
L10 11 DUP REM L9 (7 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L11 371 S TRANS-SILADASE? OR NEUROAMINIDASE?
L12 0 S L8 AND L11

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=> s mycoplasma (a)infection
L1 9007 MYCOPLASMA (A) INFECTION

=> s inhibit? or prevent?
L2 9611976 INHIBIT? OR PREVENT?

=> s l1 and l2
L3 1416 L1 AND L2

=> s antibiotic?
L4 906991 ANTIBIOTIC?

=> s l3 and l4
L5 177 L3 AND L4

=> dup rem l5
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L5
L6 138 DUP REM L5 (39 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> s cancer or (cell (a) proliferat?)
<-----User Break----->

SEARCH ENDED BY USER
SEARCH ENDED BY USER

=> s cancer or (cell (a) proliferat?) and l1
6 FILES SEARCHED...
L7 2807580 CANCER OR (CELL (A) PROLIFERAT?) AND L1

=> s (cancer or (cell (a) proliferat?)) and l1
6 FILES SEARCHED...
L8 139 (CANCER OR (CELL (A) PROLIFERAT?)) AND L1

=> s l4 and l8
L9 18 L4 AND L8

=> dup rem l9
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L9
L10 11 DUP REM L9 (7 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d 1-11 ibib ab

L10 ANSWER 1 OF 11 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:572335 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 143:90984
TITLE: Prevention and treatment of mycoplasma-associated

INVENTOR(S): diseases
 Higuchi, Maria De Lourdes
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Brazil
 SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 28 pp., Cont.-in-part of Appl.
 No. PCT/BR03/00049.
 CODEN: USXXCO
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 4
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2005142116	A1	20050630	US 2004-952003	20040928
BR 2000002989	A	20020213	BR 2000-2989	20000703
WO 2002002050	A2	20020110	WO 2001-BR83	20010703
WO 2002002050	A3	20020815		

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN,
 CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM,
 HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS,
 LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO,
 RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ,
 VN, YU, ZA, ZW

RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG,
 KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR,
 IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN,
 GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

BR 2001002648	A	20030708	BR 2001-2648	20010703
US 2003124109	A1	20030703	US 2002-86913	20020301
WO 2003082324	A1	20031009	WO 2003-BR49	20030328

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN,
 CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH,
 GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR,
 LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM,
 PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT,
 TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW

RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY,
 KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES,
 FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR,
 BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:
 BR 2000-2989 A 20000703
 BR 2001-2648 A 20010703
 WO 2001-BR83 A1 20010703
 US 2002-86913 A2 20020301
 BR 2002-1010 A 20020328
 WO 2003-BR49 A2 20030328

AB The invention relates to the prevention and treatment of diseases associated
 with undesirable cell proliferation comprising
 preventing and treating mycoplasma and other microorganism co-infection.
 It is based, at least in part, on the discovery that, in many cases,
 mycoplasma infection exists coincident with a second
 microorganism.

L10 ANSWER 2 OF 11 BIOTECHDS COPYRIGHT 2005 THE THOMSON CORP. on STN
 DUPLICATE 1

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003-27952 BIOTECHDS
 TITLE: Composition useful for treating mycoplasma
 infection comprises an agent that prevents
 proliferation of mycoplasma or associated microbes;
 native or recombinant enzyme treatment for disease therapy

AUTHOR: HIGUCHI M D L
 PATENT ASSIGNEE: HIGUCHI M D L
 PATENT INFO: WO 2003082324 9 Oct 2003
 APPLICATION INFO: WO 2003-BR49 28 Mar 2003
 PRIORITY INFO: BR 2002-1010 28 Mar 2002; BR 2002-1010 28 Mar 2002
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 OTHER SOURCE: WPI: 2003-803968 [75]
 AB DERWENT ABSTRACT:

NOVELTY -. A composition comprises an agent (A) that prevents or inhibits the proliferation of at least one of Mycoplasma or microbes associated with Mycoplasma, is new.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is included for the use of an agent (A) for the manufacture of a medicament for treating a disorder defined by increased microbes proliferation associated with inflammation, fibrosis, calcification, ossification, cellular disarray and/or fragmentation of the extra-cellular matrix of the adjacent tissue.

ACTIVITY - Antimicrobial; Antibacterial; Antiinflammatory; Nephrotropic; Hepatotropic; Endocrine-Gen.; Cytostatic; Osteopathic; Antiarthritic; Antirheumatic; Gastrointestinal-Gen.; Cerebroprotective; Neuroprotective; Antiallergic; Vasotropic; Antiulcer; Respiratory-Gen.; Antiasthmatic; Virucide; Anti-HIV; Dermatological.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - Mycoplasma proliferation inhibitor; Mycoplasma-associated microbes proliferation inhibitor; Host cell proliferation inhibitor; Microbial proliferation inhibitor. Two rats presenting skin ulcer and tail injury due to the co-infection of Lycoplasma and Spirochetes were treated. One received 0.5 ml/animal TSN (complete active native trans-sialidase of Trypanosoma cruzi), every day for 10 days, and the other received TSC (active trans-sialidase substance catalytic portion, produced by a recombinant bacteria containing the Plasmodium (PTSIII), ATCC with PTA - 3483) for 8 days. The mice were killed respectively with 14 and 10 days. The skin ulcers already showed initial healing after 4 days of treatment, with complete healing in 14 days, with the formation of a new coat. There was a stop in the loss of the tail and the histological exam demonstrated regression of the lesion and severe decrease of all infectious agents.

USE - For treating or preventing Mycoplasma infection including disorders defined by co-infection and fusion of Mycoplasma and/or at least a second microbe to a host cell or a cell fragment, causing inflammation and at least one of the tissue alterations due to fibrosis, calcification, ossification, cellular disarray or fragmentation of the extra-cellular matrix of the subjacent tissue (e.g. aortic valve stenosis with calcification, idiopathic glomerulopathy, glomerulopathy with inflammation, Lyme's disease, co-infection with chlamydia, spirochete and/or archaea); and for the manufacture of a medicament for treating a disorder defined by increased microbes proliferation (e.g. calcification of the cardiac valves, glomerulonephritis, fibrosing chronic hepatopathy, baldness, and malignant neoplasia) (claimed). Also useful for the treatment of skin ulcer, osteoarthritis, inflammatory bowel disease, chronic cerebral sclerosis disease, lymphocytic chronic arteritis, non-purulent inflammatory osteoarthritis, multiple sclerosis, lymphocytic inflammatory vascular disease, optionally granulomatous and with non-stabilized etiology (e.g. Takayasu's disease, giant cell arteritis, Wegener's granulomatosis, thromboangiitis obliterans), rheumatoid arthritis, ulcerative colitis, Whipple's disease, gastritis, inflammatory diseases of the respiratory tract of not well established etiology (e.g. adult respiratory distress syndrome, Goodpasture's syndrome, asthma, chronic fibrosing hepatopathy, emphysema; and for the treatment or prevention of disorders associated with mycoplasma infection, co-infection and/or fusion of mycoplasma with other microbes (e.g. virus such as human immunodeficiency virus, hepatitis virus, cytomegalovirus, human papillomavirus, Epstein-Barr virus; or bacteria).

ADMINISTRATION - The trans-sialidase enzyme is administered in a dosage of (4 mg/day) in a period of at least 2, or a culture of Trypanosoma cruzi with a mean trans-sialidase activity of 140 U/day is administered every other day for one week (1 - 8 weeks). The administration is intravenous, intraperitoneal, intrathecal, oral, by inhalation, subcutaneous or intramuscular.

ADVANTAGE - The composition inhibits or prevents the adhesion and/or infection of Mycoplasma and the microorganisms associated with them by at least 10%. The antibiotic protein such as neuraminidase enzyme or the trans-sialidase enzyme of Trypanosoma cruzi removes the sialic acid residues and inhibits or prevents the attachment of Mycoplasma to host cells.

EXAMPLE - No relevant example given. (24 pages)

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004-00309 BIOTECHDS
TITLE: Use of an agent that prevents or inhibits **Mycoplasma infection**, for manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder associated with increased **cell proliferation**, e.g. atherosclerotic vascular disease or malignancy;
recombinant Trypanosoma cruzi protein application in infection, tumor and vascular disease therapy
AUTHOR: HIGUCHI M D L; SCHENKMAN S
PATENT ASSIGNEE: HIGUCHI M D L; SCHENKMAN S
PATENT INFO: US 2003124109 3 Jul 2003
APPLICATION INFO: US 2002-86913 1 Mar 2002
PRIORITY INFO: BR 2001-2648 3 Jul 2001; BR 2000-2989 3 Jul 2000
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
OTHER SOURCE: WPI: 2003-810968 [76]

AB DERWENT ABSTRACT:

NOVELTY - Use of an agent that prevents or inhibits **Mycoplasma infection** for manufacturing a medicament for treating a disorder associated with increased **cell proliferation**.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is included for a composition for treating or preventing **Mycoplasma infection** in a subject suffering from a disorder associated with increased **cell proliferation** or a co-infection with mycoplasma and a second microbe, comprising an agent that prevents or inhibits sialic acid-mediated attachment of mycoplasma to cells of the subject.

BIOTECHNOLOGY - Preferred Composition: The agent is an antibiotic or an enzyme having an activity consisting of neuraminidase and/or trans-sialidase activity. The enzyme is derived from a Trypanosoma cruzi microorganism, where the enzyme is a native or a recombinant enzyme. The enzyme has a fully defined sequence of 669 amino acids given in the specification. A vector containing the DNA insert having a fully defined sequence of 2010 bp given in the specification produces the enzyme.

ACTIVITY - Antibacterial; Antiarteriosclerotic; Cytostatic; Anti-HIV. A 64-year-old female patient with a palpable abdominal mass and a tumoral mass in the rectum was administered 50 ml of native trans-sialidase (TSN) intraperitoneally on alternate days for a period of 14 days. On day 23, with mycoplasmas confirmed in the bone marrow, erythromycin (500 mg/day) was given for a further 20 days. Clinical improvement and normalization of blood leukocytes was seen after 2 days. Considering the important clinical improvement and reduction in abdominal mass, a second session of TSN was administered. The patient demonstrated improvement in general clinical status. Tomography detected a reduction in tumoral mass. Results showed that trans-sialidase is effective as a drug in the treatment of neoplasia, removing mycoplasmas from the neoplastic cells leading to their apoptosis.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - Neuraminidase; Trans-sialidase.

USE - The composition or the agent that prevents or inhibits **mycoplasma infection** is useful for manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder associated with increased **cell proliferation**, e.g. atherosclerotic vascular disease or malignant disease, or a disease associated with co-infection with mycoplasma and a second microbe such as human immunodeficiency virus or a Chlamydia microbe (all claimed).

ADMINISTRATION - The amount of the enzyme administered is about 106-1013 units per day. Administration may be intravenous, intraperitoneal, intrathecal, oral, by inhalation, subcutaneous, or intramuscular. (32 pages)

L10 ANSWER 4 OF 11 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:654898 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 143:126750
TITLE: Prevention and treatment of diseases associated with Mycoplasma
INVENTOR(S): Higuchi, Maria de Lourdes; Schenkman, Sergio
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Brazil
SOURCE: Braz. Pedido PI, 65 pp.

DOCUMENT TYPE: CODEN: BPXXDX
LANGUAGE: Patent
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: Portuguese 4
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
BR 2001002648	A	20030708	BR 2001-2648	20010703
CA 2383850	AA	20020110	CA 2001-2383850	20010703
US 2003124109	A1	20030703	US 2002-86913	20020301
US 2005142116	A1	20050630	US 2004-952003	20040928
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			BR 2000-2989	A 20000703
			BR 2001-2648	A 20010703
			WO 2001-BR83	W 20010703
			US 2002-86913	A2 20020301
			BR 2002-1010	A 20020328
			WO 2003-BR49	A2 20030328

AB The invention pertains to treatment of diseases associated with undesirable cellular proliferation, including arteriosclerotic narrowing of blood vessels, by preventing infection by mycoplasmas. This is based upon the discovery that Mycoplasma is involved in many cases of undesirable cellular proliferation.

L10 ANSWER 5 OF 11 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:391759 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:391026
TITLE: Diastereomeric peptides and pharmaceutical compositions comprising them
INVENTOR(S): Shai, Yechiel; Oren, Ziv; Shahar, Michal; Eyal, Nurit
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Yeda Research and Development Co., Ltd., Israel
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 39 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002040529	A2	20020523	WO 2001-IL1036	20011107
WO 2002040529	A3	20030320		
W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM			
RW:	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
AU 2002023983	A5	20020527	AU 2002-23983	20011107
EP 1334124	A2	20030813	EP 2001-996557	20011107
R:	AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR			
US 2004053847	A1	20040318	US 2003-416789	20030515
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			IL 2000-139720	A 20001116
			WO 2001-IL1036	W 20011107

AB The invention provides diastereomeric peptides with a net pos. charge greater than +1, and cyclic analogs thereof, having at least 15 amino acid residues, wherein said residues are selected from: (i) leucine and lysine; (ii) leucine, lysine and arginine; (iii) glycine, serine, asparagine, threonine, or glutamine optionally present at the N-terminus; (iv) and/or lysine, arginine, glycine, or serine optionally present at the C-terminus. The diastereomeric peptides are suitable for treatment of cancer and for treatment, particularly topical treatment, of infections caused by pathogenic organisms such as bacteria and fungi. In addition, they may be used for controlling Mycoplasma infection in cell cultures and for food preservation, as food supplements and as alternative

. to antibiotics for animal nutrition.

L10 ANSWER 6 OF 11 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:167573 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199800167573
TITLE: Infectious diseases emerging at the dawn of the XXist century.
AUTHOR(S): Montagnier, L. [Reprint author]
CORPORATE SOURCE: Inst. Pasteur, 28 rue du Docteur Roux, 75015 Paris, France
SOURCE: Semaine des Hopitaux, (Dec. 11-18, 1997) Vol. 73, No. 35-36, pp. 1123-1126. print.
CODEN: SHPAAI. ISSN: 0037-1777.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
LANGUAGE: French
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 6 Apr 1998
Last Updated on STN: 6 Apr 1998

L10 ANSWER 7 OF 11 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998047101 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 9387908
TITLE: Triple combination antimicrobial regimen in the treatment of infections of neutropenic cancer patients.
AUTHOR: Casali A; Santini S; Della Giulia M; Di Lauro L; Vici P; Gionfra T; Segal F M
CORPORATE SOURCE: Regina Elena Institute for Cancer Research, Rome, Italy.
SOURCE: Journal of experimental & clinical cancer research : CR, (1997 Sep) 16 (3) 321-4.
Journal code: 8308647. ISSN: 0392-9078.
PUB. COUNTRY: Italy
DOCUMENT TYPE: (CLINICAL TRIAL)
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199801
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19980206
Last Updated on STN: 19980206
Entered Medline: 19980127

AB Twenty-six cancer patients (pts) with chemotherapy-related neutropenic fever were treated with vancomycin 30 mg/m²/day i.v. every 12 hrs, imipenem 1500 mg/day i.v. every 8 hrs, and pefloxacin 800 mg/day i.v. every 12 hrs. Twelve fevers of unknown origin (FUO), 10 gram-positive, 3 gram-negative and 1 mycoplasma were also treated. Globally, cure was observed in 22 pts (84%) and failure in 4 pts (16%); in gram-positive infections alone, cure was observed in 10 pts (80%) and failure in 4 pts (20%). Defervescence was obtained within 3 days in 77% pts. No relevant side effects were observed.

L10 ANSWER 8 OF 11 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 96036051 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 7479753
TITLE: Mycoplasmas and oncogenesis: persistent infection and multistage malignant transformation.
AUTHOR: Tsai S; Wear D J; Shih J W; Lo S C
CORPORATE SOURCE: American Registry of Pathology, Department of Infectious and Parasitic Disease Pathology, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington, DC 20306-6000, USA.
CONTRACT NUMBER: RO1 AI-31830 (NIAID)
SOURCE: Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, (1995 Oct 24) 92 (22) 10197-201.
Journal code: 7505876. ISSN: 0027-8424.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals; AIDS
ENTRY MONTH: 199511
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19960124
Last Updated on STN: 19960124
Entered Medline: 19951130

AB Oncogenic potential of human mycoplasmas was studied using cultured mouse

embryo cells, C3H/10T1/2 (C3H). Mycoplasma fermentans and Mycoplasma penetrans, mycoplasmas found in unusually high frequencies among patients with AIDS, were examined. Instead of acute transformation, a multistage process in promotion and progression of malignant cell transformation with long latency was noted; after 6 passages (1 wk per passage) of persistent infection with M. fermentans, C3H cells exhibited phenotypic changes with malignant characteristics that became progressively more prominent with further prolonged infection. Up to at least the 11th passage, all malignant changes were reversible if mycoplasmas were eradicated by antibiotic treatment. Further persistent infection with the mycoplasmas until 18 passages resulted in an irreversible form of transformation that included the ability to form tumors in animals and high soft agar cloning efficiency. Whereas chromosomal loss and translocational changes in C3H cells infected by either mycoplasma during the reversible stage were not prominent, the onset of the irreversible phase of transformation coincided with such karyotypic alteration. Genetic instability--i.e., prominent chromosomal alteration of permanently transformed cells--was most likely caused by mutation of a gene(s) responsible for fidelity of DNA replication or repair. Once induced, chromosomal alterations continued to accumulate both in cultured cells and in animals without the continued presence of the transforming microbes. Mycoplasma-mediated multistage oncogenesis exhibited here shares many characteristics found in the development of human cancer.

L10 ANSWER 9 OF 11 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 2
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 92331697 MEDLINE
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 1628672
 TITLE: Cold haemagglutinin disease complicating Mycoplasma pneumoniae infection in a child under cytotoxic cancer treatment.
 AUTHOR: Fink F M; Dengg K; Kilga-Nogler S; Schonitzer D; Berger H
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Paediatrics, School of Medicine, University of Innsbruck, Austria.
 SOURCE: European journal of pediatrics, (1992 Jun) 151 (6) 435-7. Journal code: 7603873. ISSN: 0340-6199.
 PUB. COUNTRY: GERMANY: Germany, Federal Republic of
 DOCUMENT TYPE: (CASE REPORTS)
 Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
 LANGUAGE: English
 FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
 ENTRY MONTH: 199208
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19920904
 Last Updated on STN: 19920904
 Entered Medline: 19920817

AB Acute cold haemagglutinin disease, most commonly associated with underlying mycoplasma infection, is rare in children. A 3-year-old girl who developed this auto-immune disease under intensive cytotoxic treatment for rhabdomyosarcoma is presented. Clinically, a livedo reticularis skin pattern upon exposure to cold which was reversible at room temperature and a spontaneous red cell agglutination of blood samples in vitro led to the diagnosis. Together with bronchopneumonia the girl developed hyper-IgM, high antibody titres against Mycoplasma pneumoniae, as well as high titres of cold agglutinins. Laboratory signs of mild intravascular haemolysis were found. Positive direct antiglobulin test resulted from coating of red cells with C3d and C4. Three different antibodies were identified in serum: nonspecific cold agglutinins without complement activation, anti-I specific cold agglutinins with complement activation, as well as a weak biphasic Donath-Landsteiner haemolysin. Under antibiotic treatment and a short course of prednisolone the clinical course was mild.

L10 ANSWER 10 OF 11 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 3
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 88244434 MEDLINE
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 3379313
 TITLE: Curing human hybridomas infected with Mycoplasma hyorhinis.
 AUTHOR: Borup-Christensen P; Erb K; Jensenius J C
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Institute of Surgery, University of Odense, Denmark.
 SOURCE: Journal of immunological methods, (1988 Jun 13) 110 (2) 237-40.

Journal code: 1305440. ISSN: 0022-1759.
PUB. COUNTRY: Netherlands
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 198807
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19900308
Last Updated on STN: 19900308
Entered Medline: 19880718

AB Tiamuline and minocycline were evaluated for the treatment of an IgM producing human-human hybridoma cell line infected with Mycoplasma hyorhinis. Tiamuline was used at a concentration of 10 micrograms/ml culture medium and minocycline at a concentration of 5 micrograms/ml culture medium. Both antibiotics were found to eliminate mycoplasma infection over a treatment period of 3 weeks, and the hybridoma cell line remained mycoplasma-free for 6 months after treatment. Tiamuline had no effect on either cell growth or IgM secretion. Whereas treatment with minocycline alternated the cell proliferation and completely inhibited IgM secretion. This effect on cell function was found to be reversible since both cell growth and IgM secretion returned to normal 1 week after the minocycline had been removed. Tiamuline as well as minocycline may be recommended for the treatment of human hybridomas infected with mycoplasma.

L10 ANSWER 11 OF 11 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 4
ACCESSION NUMBER: 86107628 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 2417788
TITLE: SCE induction and harlequin staining in mycoplasma-contaminated Chinese hamster cells.
AUTHOR: White G R; Ockey C H
SOURCE: Chromosoma, (1985) 93 (2) 165-8.
Journal code: 2985138R. ISSN: 0009-5915.
PUB. COUNTRY: GERMANY, WEST: Germany, Federal Republic of
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 198602
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19900321
Last Updated on STN: 19900321
Entered Medline: 19860228

AB Chinese hamster V79 and CHO cells infected with Mycoplasma hyorhinis show elevated sister-chromatid exchange (SCE) levels but normal cell proliferation and levels of chromosomal aberrations when compared with uninfected cells. Harlequin staining patterns differ from those seen with uninfected cells at similar levels of bromodeoxyuridine (BrdUrd), indicating that BrdUrd is rapidly depleted from the medium by the mycoplasmal uridine phosphorylase and therefore becomes unavailable over the two cell cycles necessary for harlequin staining. Continuous treatment with the antibiotic minocycline restores the SCE level and harlequin staining to that seen in uncontaminated cells. The results suggest that mycoplasma infection should be suspected if harlequin staining patterns indicate a sudden decrease in incorporation of BrdUrd in cells grown in normal levels of BrdUrd.

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 15:41:21 ON 13 OCT 2005)

FILE 'MEDLINE, EMBASE, BIOSIS, BIOTECHDS, SCISEARCH, HCAPLUS, NTIS, LIFESCI' ENTERED AT 15:41:49 ON 13 OCT 2005

L1 9007 S MYCOPLASMA (A) INFECTION
L2 9611976 S INHIBIT? OR PREVENT?
L3 1416 S L1 AND L2
L4 906991 S ANTIBIOTIC?
L5 177 S L3 AND L4
L6 138 DUP REM L5 (39 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L7 2807580 S CANCER OR (CELL (A) PROLIFERAT?) AND L1
L8 139 S (CANCER OR (CELL (A) PROLIFERAT?)) AND L1

L9 18 S L4 AND L8
L10 11 DUP REM L9 (7 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 15:41:21 ON 13 OCT 2005)

FILE 'MEDLINE, EMBASE, BIOSIS, BIOTECHDS, SCISEARCH, HCAPLUS, NTIS, LIFESCI' ENTERED AT 15:41:49 ON 13 OCT 2005

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L10 11 DUP REM L9 (7 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> s trans-silaidase? or neuroaminidase?

L11 371 TRANS-SILAIIDASE? OR NEUROAMINIDASE?

=> s l8 and l11

L12 0 L8 AND L11

=> d his

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